

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 118.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Intimations.

LANE. CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR THE WET SEASON.

LOCK-RIB UMBRELLAS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

TWEED RAIN COATS.

INDIA RUBBER RAIN COATS.

ANTIPLUVIAN SUITS.

SOU. WESTERS.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETING.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FERNES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., J. W. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not), in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED, 1825.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, January, 1882. [337]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000.

PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, 11th April, 1881. [3]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ENDICOTT'S LANE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

THE 19 SHOPS in Endicott's Lane, Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 41, Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 53A.

Monthly Rental \$365.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [409]

Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section B of MARINE LOT No. 16A.

And ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Sub-section No. 1, of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16, together with the Newly Built HOUSE erected thereon known as No. 32, Bonham Street, facing Hillier Street and Mercer Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [410]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., at the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND abutting on the Praya and Measuring on the North and South sides 39 feet, and on the East and West sides 100 feet, and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No. 223, together with the 4 SHOPS erected thereon and known as Nos. 104 and 106, Wing Lok Street, Nos. 114 and 115 Praya Central.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof, together with the 4 SHOPS Nos. 104 and 106, Wing Lok Street, Nos. 114 and 115, Praya Central.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, or to BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1882. [415]

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CANTON DISTRICT.

No. 4.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SUNKEN STONE JUNK referred to in Notice to Mariners No. 3, issued 25th May, 1882, has been REMOVED.

THE TWO RED LIGHTS are discontinued from this date.

P. E. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Customs.

J. H. C. GUNTER, Harbour Master.

Custom House, Canton, 6th June, 1882. [416]

LOST.

A SMALL BROWN AND WHITE JAPANESE DOG FROM THE HORSE REPOSITORY.

ANY Person finding the same will oblige by returning it to 6, Mosque Terrace, where a Handsome Reward will be paid if necessary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [414]

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above SOCIETY will be held in the CHAMBER of COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, 12th June at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, a Statement of Accounts, and to elect Officers for the ensuing year.

Members and others taking an interest in the Society are invited to attend.

By Order, T. R. FISHER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. 411

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY.

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY IS GUARANTEED. Consumers should try these carefully.

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

Intimations.

SALE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING EX "GLENARTNEY."

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

CHEAP KID AND LASTING SHOES.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENT WEAR.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1882. [29]

EÇA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "BRACADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes, Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases.

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS. &c., &c., &c., &c.

EÇA DA SILVA & Co., 48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [9]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS DIRECT FROM PARIS PER S. S. "PEIHO,"

COMPRISING—

THE MOST RECENT STYLE OF FASHION IN LACE FICHUS, PELERINES, and COLLARETTES, WHITE, CREAM, and BLACK LACES,

ALSO NEW COLOURS IN LACES.

BLACK AND WHITE BEADED LACES, SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, COSTUMES and TRIMMINGS.

FANCY MILLINERY GOODS

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FLOWERS

ALSO

A FEW SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOCKS.

THE NEW NETTED UNDERSHIRTS FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN BOTH IN SILK and COTTON.

LADIES and GENTLEMENS HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTLEMENS HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOLITAIRES, and STUDS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1882. [379]

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOTH-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS. SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION DEALERS,

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle- men of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MUST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [268]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH'S

LIST OF NAUTICAL & ENGINEERING WORKS.

Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry.....\$1.50.

Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.....\$1.00.

Nautical Almanac, 1883.....\$1.50.

Ainsley's Guide Book to Local Marine Board Examination.....\$2.50.

Ainsley's Engineers Manual.....\$3.00.

Inman's Nautical Tables.....\$5.50.

Bergen's Marine Engineer.....\$3.00.

Bergen's Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.....\$6.00.

Clark's Rules, Tables and Data for Mechanical Engineers.....\$10.00.

Sun's True Bearing or Azimuth Tables.....\$2.00.

Shipowners and Engineers Guide to Marine Engine.....\$4.00.

Reed's Engineers Hand Book.....\$3.00.

Reed's Shipowners and Shipmasters Handy Book.....\$1.25.

Reed's New Guide Book to Local Marine Board Examinations.....\$2.00.

Donaldson's Practical Guide to use of Marine Machinery.....\$1.75.

Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers.....\$1.75.

Instructions to Surveyors of Ships.....\$1.75.

The Sailors Handy Book.....\$4.50.

Practical Navigation "The Sailors Sea Book".....\$2.75.

Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers.....\$2.50.

Richard's Steam Engine Indicator.....\$3.50.

The Steam Engine and its Inventors by Galloway.....\$3.00.

Piddington's Sailors Horn Book.....\$4.00.

International Code of Signals.....\$6.00.

Clarke's Manual of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.....\$3.00.

MacDonald's Naval Hygiene.....\$5.00.

White's Manual of Naval Architecture.....\$8.50.

Coffin's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.....\$4.00.

Scott's Weather Charts and Storm Warnings.....\$1.50.

Armstrong's Construction and Management of Steam Boilers.....\$6.00.

Tharles's Naval Architecture, 4 vols.....\$6.00.

Bergen's Guide Book to Local Marine Board Examination.....\$2.00.

The Kigger's Guide.....\$1.50.

Nautical Pocket Manual for China and Japan.....\$1.50.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1882. [1]

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED EX "BENGLOE."

THE USUAL STOCK OF OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF PORT WINE.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co., Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [395]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co., Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA, AND
POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS, REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than FIVE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

TRAGIC POWER.

An amusing biographical sketch under the above heading, which appeared in *The Australian Dramatic News and Society Journal* of September 3rd 1881, has been forwarded to us from Calcutta by a correspondent, whom we shrewdly suspect to be our ancient enemy, DAVE CARSON. Why the irrepressible minstrel should put himself to so much trouble in order to supply us with such interesting "copy" we cannot divine, nor is it our province to inquire. If we cared to speculate on the matter we might think that as Carson's biography does not appear in "Men of the Time," it is just possible the sketch in the Australian paper is the true story of his own professional career. And yet Carson never played Hamlet, nor is he a native of the Fatherland. However, as we are always ready to give publicity to deserving talent, without further comment we leave our readers to form their own conclusions as to who is the actual hero of the following sketch:—

Mein dear vren Trompeltower is not an Aedon, he is vat you call Artiste—Great Artiste—ze greatest of all Artiste. He vos give birth vren he vas da leetle childe, and that vas one grade day vor Germany, for Engoland, vore de ole vor. He vas no common invand this babe Trompeltower, from de grade he show signs ov de Bower, the Great Bower, de greatest ov all Bower, ov vich he vas the lonely poezor. He bite his nurse's ear ven he is three munts ov agedness. The nurse she did not like it, she vos ignorant, dull, but de vize men dey say it is de Dragic Bower, it is goot. And dey ver right. De nurse she go away, and de beebie zay de childe vill die, but no—de Angel ov good gifts leomed and veed de babe on de sausage ov success, and de sourkraut ov Dragic Bower. Den de childe he gommennz to grow big and strong. And his hair it begin to curl, and his nose it arrives at a noble bend, and de vize men say, "Did ve not dell you? And dey ver right. Very vell, den he go out to play vid de boys dey call him "Sneak!" and de vize men say nodings all de time, for fear ze boys dey drow stones. And dey vere right. Zo young Trompeltower he go to ze girls, and zey fear him, and he make dem cry—he could not help it, it was Dragic Bower.

Dis Trompeltower, den he goes to school, and he learn de everydings very fast, and de beebie dey come to hear his splendid voice ven he read lessons, and it was beautiful, and ven he gomme to ze Eng-

lish part of his lesson, and he read it from ze boom of boctry:

"I'll diddle diddle, ze east and ze fiddle,
Ze dog he jump over ze mouse."

ze beebie zey cry, and ze vize men zay, "it is Dragic Bower." And dey ver right. After some time, Trompeltower he is made to gome before ze Emperor to read ze works of ze great dramatists, but he zay, "No, I vill go to Engoland and I vill teach dem how dey most act, and I vill dake dis poor devil Zhakshpeare's leetle book, and I vill make him a great man." And he backs up his draps, and he go to America to find ze pure English language, and ven he half vound it, he dake ze leetle book of ze poor devil Zhakshpeare, and he learn Omelet, and Zhylcock, and Odello, and all de beebies vot are in ze leetle book, and he get some clothes vot are like zose peoples vould wear, and he look at himself in ze glass, and he declaim, and den he shmile the shmile zat is ze laugh of success, and he shake hands mit himself, and he whispers mit himself, "It is Dragic Bower." And he vas right. And he come to Engoland, and he deach the beebie how to act, and he play Omelet, and he wears plack dread gloves all ze time he blay him, and zome of ze ignorant beebie dey zay, "Zis is wrong." But he vos right. Ven he blay Omelet he dell to Ovelia "Go to a nonnery," he dell her zo hard zat her eye it come quite plack. And zen ze beebies of London begin to zee zat it vas Dragic Bower, and zey tell him, "You are doo good vor us, you vasse your dime here, you should go with your gifts to the Brovinces, to Dover, and Butney, and blazes of that sort," and he bag up his draps once more, and he goes, and ze beebie of Dover, and Butney, and Belfast, and blazes of zat sort," zey gome and zey spend all ze money zat zey have to zee him, and ven dey have no money dey say, "It is no matter, it is Dragic Bower." And zey ver right. Den he act zo much zat ze angel of good gifts come to him vonce more and she gif him a little pot mit inspiration in it, and she dell him, "My childe, you mix some vot is in ze leetle pot mit hot water, and some salt and bepper, and you drink it while you act, just to keep your strength up with. And one night, ven ze man vot helped to put on vat you call "zocks and buckskins," half not made ready for his inspiration, and he come off the stage, and he zay to zis man, "Where is mein drink? You know I cannot act midout dis." And the foolish man he run and fetch it, and he zay, "Here is your Liebeg, and you can't act mit it eider!" And Trompeltower he look at him mit his eagle eyes, and he zay, "it is vell vor you you are not a voman," and ze voolish man he goes away, and he dies mit fright. I could much more dell of mein dear vren Trompeltower, but I must mine bock drunk and light mine pipe, and you may zhoust look at his bigfeatures in the museums while I do so.

Vell, have you seen ze bigtures? Dere is ze Angel mit the sausage and sourkraut (it is goot). And here is HERR Trompeltower as Omelet, ze character he made Zhakshpeare famous mit. And here you zee him drinking mit ze inspiration ze angle gif him. And zis is a pigdure of the shatue vot de ladies of the stage in Engoland haf made him, for dey all love him so. Now you have seen moeh enough to make you happy. Ze vize men dey dink that if a man here sheep too much about HERR Trompeltower and his Dragic Bower, he vill go mad. And dey are right. Der HERR Trompeltower is not ein German Jew. He is Heppew Teutonic, or ze out-Site of a Sausage. Und I am right.

The following article on the subject of the Japanese Government acting in opposition to popular feeling is translated from the *Choya Shimbun* by the *Japan Herald*. The native paper was suspended by the Government for its publication.—The members of the Constitutional Monarchical party say that the Government hold the same views as themselves—views which are devoid of principle, and are detrimental to the welfare of the nation. From a political point of view, we are therefore diametrically opposed to the party and even to the Government. Political parties in every country are as hostile against one another as fire and water. How does this hostility originate? The faults of one party invite the challenge of another. That being the case we do not feel any sympathy for the Government officials, our antagonists, act in a manner exposing them to the animosity of the people, and are glad of it, as it were, as it gives our party an opportunity for success. If we write under the above heading, which rather looks like an advice to our antagonists, they may think we act from a desire of reproaching the Government. But we are merely accusing by political inspiration, and whenever a chance is thrown in our way we avail ourselves of it and attack the enemy. The reason why we now write is that we desire to promote the welfare of the community. We call the attention of the officers to the following facts:—What is the reason that the officers

are opposed to popular feeling? Because they resort to a policy of interference and restriction. According to the present system the local officials have to carry out the instructions of the Central Government, and if they do not comply with them they are liable to be immediately discharged. Is it therefore wrong to consider their actions as those of the Central Government? According to local papers and private correspondence, a policy of interference and restriction is carried on. Government officials, for example, prevent the Liberals from organizing political parties; the officers are forbidden to read Liberal papers, and prevent the people from holding social gatherings—actions within the limits of such freedom as every citizen is entitled to. Even children must admit this. Men love freedom and dislike interference, and the officials excite the hatred of the people by acting in opposition to popular feeling. History records the occurrence of sanguinary domestic troubles and rebellions caused by political discontent, and misdemeanour of officials. If the Government desires the prosperity of the nation it must act in accordance with the public feeling. Dishonest and mean officers seek their own personal benefit and are hated by the people. The ministers of the Government worked hard in the time of the Restoration, sacrificing their personal interests, and have up to the present conducted public affairs in a progressive spirit. They further decided to establish a National Assembly in 1890. The local officers, on the contrary, carry out a policy of interference, and this entirely destroys the reputation of the Government. Some say that it is done because some men are so radical and violent, but the accusation is unfounded, because public opinion recognises the benefits arising from the existence of political parties established by such men. Liberalism is only tolerated through the force of reason. Freedom guarantees to the people the right of meeting. Thus, for instance, commercial meetings are permitted by law, and the public knows that. What harm, then, is there in holding political meetings, and in reading liberal papers as far as their object is only to promote the welfare of society? Public opinion says the same. Can it be called just that local officers prohibit social gatherings and commercial meetings when such meetings are our birth-right and guaranteed by law? The action of our antagonists is both logically and practically too violent. If they go on in the same way the consequences will be terrible, and it is they who are responsible for them. Nothing can check the preponderating tendency of popular feeling. Ancient statesmen, being ignorant of this fact, committed great errors. We feel no sympathy with our enemies and their faults, but we regret that the peace of society should be disturbed by their actions.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 9th June, 1882.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

FoxhallFirst.
Faugh-a-ballaghSecond.
PetronelThird.

TURKEY.

The Sultan persists in his refusal to sanction a conference. The Turkish commission has been cordially received in Cairo.

A landlord and escort in Galway have been shot at and killed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WONG APANG and Ho Aun, for gambling in the public streets, were sent to three days' imprisonment.

WONG ACHAN, a jinricksha coolie, for stealing a brass smoking pipe, valued at two dollars, was sent to gaol for six months, with hard labor, by Mr. Wodehouse.

COMPETITORS for the Silver Cup presented by Colonel Ke Austin are reminded that the contest will take place this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp.

CHING ALUM, for hawking congee without a license, was sent to gaol for a couple of days by Mr. Wodehouse, being unable or unwilling to pay the fine of half a dollar.

CHAN ALAN, a carpenter, charged with stealing a copper bolt, value fifty cents, the property of Messrs. Fenwick & Co., said he bought the bolt from a man in the street who had since left the colony. The weight of evidence being dead against the carpenter's yarn, Mr. Wodehouse sent him to six weeks' hard labor.

We read that owing to a number of Greek sailors refusing to pay the Customs dues at Aivalik, situated opposite Mitylene, on the Asiatic coast, a rather serious affray occurred between the sailors and the Ottoman authorities, it being found necessary to call out the troops. Although a number of the combatants were a good deal knocked about, no fatal results are reported. The Greek Consul at Aivalik, of course, throws the blame on the Ottoman authorities of that place, whilst the latter hold the Greek sailors responsible for the disorder. The Porte has addressed a formal complaint to the Hellenic Legation at Constantinople, and an inquiry has been ordered into the circumstances of the disturbance.

THE steamers *Kumamoto Maru* and *Rajmah* came over from Sam-shui-po, this morning. The steamship *Lemna* has gone into the Cosmopolitan Dock.

It is stated by the Marseilles correspondent of the *Daily News* that thirty thousand Turkish troops are said to be stationed in Tripoli, and in order to be prepared for every eventuality which may arise from this unlooked-for concentration, the French flying squadron is reported to have received orders to be ready at a moment's notice to sail for the Barbary coast.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in an article upon the release of the Irish Parliamentary suspects, says: "Mr. Gladstone is bold, sincere, and honest, and believes in the sincerity and honesty of others. It is, however, scarcely probable that the Irish leaders and their Transatlantic friends will disannul the fresh concessions made by the Government in their favour."

LEUNG AYOW was charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with stealing an opium pipe valued at fifty cents. Prisoner admitted the charge and said he stole the pipe because he had no money. Evidence was produced to show that prisoner had four previous convictions against him, three for stealing and one for damaging trees. His Worship sent Mr. Leung Ayow to be exposed for the space of six hours in the stocks at the scene of his present offence.

A most scandalous affair, in which Bumble appears at his old tricks, is reported from Leeds. A funeral took place at the cemetery of a pauper child, and the chaplain read the service over the coffin. Afterwards it was discovered that the officials at the Workhouse had sent an empty coffin to the cemetery, and left the dead body in the mortuary. The body was afterwards interred. It may well be asked how long will this sort of thing be allowed to go on.

It has been often said that some people derive a strange sort of satisfaction from very curious things. We read in a home paper that a Mr. Alfred Smith, of Ipswich, secretary of a local Liberal Association, is reported to have said "he felt a sort of satisfaction when he heard the Irish people had taken to shooting the landlords. If anybody ought to be shot in Ireland it was the landlords." Our contemporary observes:—We trust Mr. Smith had been dining before he made this speech. It is the only excuse we can make for it.

THE plea of insanity urged in favour of a remission of the sentence passed on Dr. Lamson, who was recently executed at Wandsworth Gaol, has led to a good deal of discussion. People who have felt sympathy with the convict will receive a melancholy satisfaction from the fact that the prisoner confessed his guilt before death. It has been urged that the man was mad, and was not responsible for his actions. The same might be said of every murderer since the days of Cain. It is morally certain a man never commits a murder when he is in a proper frame of mind.

LIVERPOOL We are told has a notoriety for crimes of violence. This famous port, in fact, invented the cornerman, and nursed the "purser" with a fatherly care. There the wife clog-dancer found a congenial place, while the town was as a forcing-bed for the gentry who waited on the police. A new form of crime—Jew-baiting—seems likely to be added to the list. At the Liverpool Police Court on April 27th, two men were charged with wilfully, and without cause, beating an old Jew in a savage and inhuman fashion. Happily they were committed for trial, so that this particularly Russian form of sport has been nipped in the bud.

AN Indian contemporary remarks that the fact that cobras have a taste for music was strikingly illustrated the other day at Perambore. A young lady had just sat down to her piano, and was amusing herself with some lively airs, when she heard something rustling beneath the seat and tapping the ground as if to attract attention. Turning her eyes from the notes before her, what should she see, but a cobra, with its hood erect and swaying it about, as if charmed with the music and beating time to it. The fair player was not prepared to gratify her musical visitor any longer, so she called for help and had the reptile killed.

Is it a joke? Gravely set out in the columns of a London contemporary is the news that four Irish members, "with the design of indicating that outrages are not confined to Ireland," have brought in a grotesque bill, providing a pillory for wife-beaters, in which they are to remain at the discretion of the court, with their name and offence "displayed overhead in letters not less than two inches long." This, says our authority, would be of little service, as the feelings of the British rough can only be reached through his skin. That, we fear, is perfectly true. Unhappily, there are in England many men who, could justice always be done, would have to come under the lash, though they do not so far commit themselves to allow of a prosecution being instituted. There are many ways of punishing a wife far worse than kicking her.

THE *Pioneer's* latest Persian news received from a good authority is, that a Russian detachment has been sent to the Tejend River, and has occupied an entrenched position there, though whether the party is merely engaged in survey work, or has more sinister designs does not appear. They are making themselves well acquainted with the road to Sarakhs, that important strategic point in the Herat direction, which the Persians are holding with only a few men, and as the Merv Turkomans are not anxious to begin a new campaign, the engineers find no difficulty in examining the country carefully. The Tejend is a dangerous river at this season of the year, as it is liable to sudden floods which inundate vast tracts of land. When Major Napier was at Sarakhs in May 1879, he found the Tejend about 2,000 yards wide, and running like a mill race, while the Turkomans stated that the lake it formed was over 200 miles in circumference.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph*, writing on Egyptian affairs on May 5th, observes:—*Pourparlers* are being very actively carried on between France and England in reference to the state of affairs in Egypt, and it is to be hoped that the length of time needed by the two Governments in coming to a decision is a guarantee that the line of action ultimately to be adopted will be effectual. I hear on very good authority that Prince Bismarck has quite recently repeated his suggestion that, in the event of an armed intervention becoming necessary, English troops should be employed for the purpose. I do not profess to know in what spirit the proposition was received by the English Government, but the mere fact of the suggestion having been made is significant.

ON the subject of the new policy of the Liberal Government towards Ireland, the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, the leading Progressist organ, says, "Mr. Gladstone's new policy is but a return to that of peace and justice which the Prime Minister enunciated in his electoral speeches, and which he has carried out most consistently since his entrance into office, with regard to foreign affairs, as Afghanistan and the Transvaal show. Respecting the Irish question the majority of the members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet have been from the very beginning in favour of this policy, but in an unfortunate hour it was departed from, and recourse was had to the Irish Coercion Bill, an act deplored by all sincere Liberals. As was prophesied, this action of the Government has failed to effect a cure of the evil, and now a return is made to liberality and reconciliation." The *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* closes an article upon the question with the remark that Mr. Gladstone is playing a hazardous game.

ERNEST FRANCISCO ROZARIO, godown keeper, and Kwok Ashan, shopkeeper, were charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, the first defendant with stealing six bags of cotton, valued at ninety dollars, the property of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co., and the second defendant with receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. Wotton appeared for defendants. Mr. J. S. Judah, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. stated that his firm had investigated the case and found that it was not one of larceny, the cotton being merely the sweepings of the godown, which first defendant thought he had a right to sell, although that idea was an erroneous one. Mr. Judah further said that his firm were satisfied that there had been no dishonesty in the matter, as first defendant's predecessor had been in the habit of selling the sweepings of the godown, and asked that the case be dismissed. Defendants were accordingly discharged.

CHAN AYAN, Cheung Atai, and Kwun Shap Sz were up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, the first defendant being charged with resisting P.C. McDougal in the discharge of his duty, and the second and third defendants with assaulting the said constable. It appears that McDougal was on duty this morning about two o'clock in the police-booth at Aberdeen. He noticed the first defendant in a small dingy, pulling from Aberdeen to Ap Li Chau, and thinking the circumstance suspicious, hailed him, no notice being taken of his call, first defendant pulling alongside a junk and remaining there for a time, eventually coming back to Ap Li Chau when the constable wanted to go on his boat and have a look round; prisoner did not appear to like this proceeding and pushed the constable back, at the same time calling out something in Chinese which brought the second and third defendants on the scene, a general scrimmage took place, the constable getting cut slightly on the hand with a chopper which the second defendant used. The constable had a severe struggle for the chopper which he eventually succeeded in obtaining possession of. He afterwards boarded the boat and found nothing suspicious in her. The first defendant said he did not know the constable was hailing him so did not stop. The second defendant said he did not strike the constable with the chopper, while the third defendant's story was that he had nothing to do with it. His Worship settled this rather mixed up affair by binding over the three defendants to be of good behaviour for three weeks, in the sum of five dollars personal recognisance.

THE correspondent of the *Dombay Gazette* writes from Bushire:—"About eighty miles from here is the Fort of Rastak, the headquarters of Ibrahim bin Khis, who is one of the many claimants of the Sultanate of Oman. He is the brother of the late Sultan Aznan bin Ghes, whom the present Sultan Seyyed Toorkee supplanted. He took Musna-ah Fort about eight years ago, but then the Indian Government sent the *Riffman* to shell him out. With the usual Arabian negligence, Musna-ah was left so very inefficiently garrisoned that Ibrahim again surprised and took the place about the middle of last month. Seyyed Toorkee, after ineffectually endeavouring to get the assistance of the English Government, collected an army of 2,000 men, and with an 18-pounder sent in a how, arrived on the scene on the 8th April, H.M.S. *Ready* accompanying him to watch proceedings. Musna-ah fort and village is situated on the coast 55 miles to the westward of Muscat. On the 9th Seyyed Toorkee got his 18-pounder into position on a low hill 800 yards from the east face. The firing was kept up quickly, but the shooting was bad; so on the morning of the 9th the gun was brought to within 300 yards of the fort and the bombardment renewed with much greater effect. At 10 a.m. the fort was pluckily stormed by about 200 Arabs, headed by Seyyed Buder, the chief of the forces. The wall not having been breached the besiegers had great difficulty in forcing an entrance. One party built up a fire against the great gate, which burnt fiercely, another battered in the postern, and another climbed up the walls by date-tree poles. Even after the wall was won, some of Ibrahim's men gallantly defended the keep, but numbers bolted, dropping over the wall on the unattacked side; but at 12 o'clock, the besiegers being reinforced, the fort was surrendered."

SAYS the *Sportsman* of April 29th:—Bravo, Mr. Commissioner Kerr! We have had on several occasions to disagree with your decisions, but in the money-lending case you were quite correct, and have wiped out a multitude of sins. You stated yesterday that no usurer should find mercy in your court, and nobly you carried out the resolution. The facts are these. On Thursday Mr. Commissioner Kerr was asked by some money-lenders to send a man to prison for a debt of 54, the interest charged on a loan advanced by them being at the rate of 451 per cent! Instead, however, of doing so, he ordered the debt to be paid by 22 a month, by which arrangement, he said, the plaintiffs would get their money some time towards the close of the century. As Shylock said:

"I'd have come to judgment! Yea, a Daniel!
Oh, wise young Judge, how I do honour thee!"

Four hundred and fifty-one per cent. is no mean trifle, and the usurer cannot conscientiously claim that he has been hardly dealt with.

THE Bandmann-Beaudet Combination will appear at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening in Tom Taylor's adaptation of "Narcisse," the drama in which Mr. Bandmann made his first appearance in London—at the Lyceum in 1868. Those who wish to see Mr. Bandmann at his best should not miss this opportunity, as Narcisse is far and away his best performance. We have been wondering by what magic means Mr. Bandmann hopes to give anything like an adequate representation of Narcisse with his present company. We are not at present alluding to the *calibre* of the various members of the Combination, but to their numerical weakness, especially as regards the fairer sex. Mesdames Beaudet and Fergusson form the entire female strength of the Company, and unless our recollection is greatly at fault—we saw Bandmann make his *debut* in the piece at the Lyceum fourteen years ago—from six to eight ladies at least are required in one or two of the scenes. However, judicious pruning will no doubt remove this difficulty, and like all star tragedians, Mr. Bandmann evidently believes that he alone is quite enough to do justice to the piece, and satisfy the public. Although we are unable to shut our eyes to Mr. Bandmann's imperfections as an actor, especially in his Shakespearean impersonations, we can conscientiously bear testimony to his great abilities. In his own style of character, such as Narcisse, Bandmann has probably had no rival since Fechter died. This pre-eminence should of itself prove a great attraction, and secure a large attendance at the City Hall this evening.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes on May 5th that the formation of a "Committee of Theatrical Vengeance" is the latest move adopted by the ultra-Socialist party. It will be remembered that on Saturday night a melodrama by Mlle. Louise Michel was produced, with only partial success, at the Bouffes du Nord Theatre. The piece fell flat, and the first night audience not being entirely composed of sympathisers with the people's cause, some of the more revolutionary tirades in "Nadine" provoked laughter instead of enthusiasm. A number of friends of Mlle. Louise Michel, taking up the cause of their heroine, forthwith resolved to revenge themselves by creating disorder in the theatres frequented by a different class of spectators from that which usually honours the Bouffes du Nord. Forming themselves into a "Committee of Theatrical Vengeance," and selecting the Renaissance as the scene of their first operations, they wrote to the "Citizen Manager" of that theatre, informing him that as his house was frequented by "swells, cocottes, and other reactionaries" it would receive an early visit from the committee. They have not yet made their appearance, but the manager has taken steps to give them a warm reception whenever they come. *Apologies* of "Nadine," Mlle. Louise Michel is said to be highly indignant at the number of cuttings effected in her piece by the official censors. She suggests that in future the censorship should furnish the catchwords and the situations, on which dramatic authors could build up their plots.

IN an interview Mr. Parnell communicated the following particulars respecting his release and the course the Parliamentary party acting with him will probably adopt:—"The news of the change in the Government's Irish policy was a surprise to me. The first intimation I had of anything unusual in the political situation was a telegram on Tuesday afternoon which I received in Kilmahnam Gaol, stating that Mr. Forster had resigned. I could scarcely credit it at first. Later in the day we had further confirmation of the news, and at 8.30 that evening the governor of the gaol announced that I was discharged, and that my colleagues, Messrs. Dillon and O'Kelly, had also been set free. As to what my Parliamentary colleagues will do (Mr. Parnell said) it is difficult to say until after the Government's new line of policy for Ireland has been disclosed. At present everything is so much a matter of speculation that it will be better to await developments. It is necessary before we decide to wait and see what the Government are going to do with the land question. That is the pressing issue just now. We are disposed to hear what they have to say upon that and other matters. With regard to Michael Davitt, his release is of the most vital importance, in order to secure the tranquillity of the country. Much of course will depend on who the new Irish Secretary is to be, for none but a thoroughly capable man will suit. No one of our party could, of course, take the office even if it were offered him; for it is improbable that the Government would concede the terms which would be asked before one of our party would ally himself with the Administration. I have to thank scores of friends for telegrams and messages of congratulation on my release. Among other messages I have received the following from the Archbishop of Cashel—at Thurles:—'Archbishop of Cashel heartily congratulates Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly on their release. He congratulates the country through them on the general situation, though the triumph cannot be considered complete until Michael Davitt is free, and far from it if Shaw be appointed Chief Secretary.'"

At the Leeds Assizes on May 4th Osmond Otto Brand, aged twenty-seven, the master of the *Rising Sun*, a Hull fishing smack, was charged with the murder of Wm. Papper, one of his apprentices. The principal witness was Wm. Dench, the third hand on board, who spoke to the prisoner having systematically ill-used the deceased, to his having been kept short of food, and to his being thrown overboard when ill by Brand's orders. The trial was adjourned until the following day. The prisoner left the dock amid the groans and hisses of a crowded court.

An English rector relates the following amusing incident:—"There is a certain cobbler in the village, who, although a worthy fellow, entertains unorthodox opinions, and with whom the clerk is, therefore, always at variance; and the latter gives me this curious account of his failing to obtain from the son of Crispin, our Easter dues:—"I am come for your Easter offering, Mr. Last," observed ecclesiastical official, looking over the half-door behind which the little cobbler sits busily at his work. "And what is an Easter offering, and why should I give it?" inquired the sceptic. "Well, never you mind about that; only give it, that's all." "Won't you stop and have a bit of bacon with me, Mr. Clerk, for I am just going to have my dinner?" "No, thank ye; I want yer Easter offering." "Well, then, take a drop of summat warm; I've got some ale yonder upon the hob." The clerk could not help looking wistful, but he replied stoutly, as before, that he only wanted the Easter offering. "At least, you'll take a pipe?" insisted the cobbler; "here is tobacco and a box of lucifers." The clerk absolutely shook his head. "Very well," observed the cobbler, with a chuckle. "I've tried ye with a meat-offering, with a drink offering, and with a burnt-offering, and now ye will have no other sort of offering from me, I promise ye." And he kept his word."

PIANO players, says a New York paper, have always experienced trouble in obtaining a free movement of the third or "ring" finger. To become a proficient performer on the instrument, it is necessary to have free use of this member, and to attain this end one must practice for years. A Philadelphia music-teacher recently induced a mulatto in his employ—a performer of some brilliancy on the piano—to undergo a surgical operation designed to overcome this difficulty. The arrangement of the tendons of the third finger differs materially from that of the others. The upper or extensor tendon is connected on each side with the tendons of the second and the little finger by two smaller or accessory tendons. This acts like a ratchet, and holds the finger down so completely that nothing but constant strain will loosen the pressure. Dr. William S. Forbes, professor of anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College, made two small openings in the back of the left hand and on each side of the extensor tendon, and divided the accessory tendon on each side. The finger was at once released, and immediately after the operation the young man was able to raise the finger and describe an arc of a circle one and one-half inches greater than he could before. The hand was perfectly well in a week and the young man has the free use of all his fingers. So much more freedom has been given to the member by the operation that the other hand will be subjected to the same operation shortly.

CHUN ASING, Kong Sing Luk, and Leong Atak were charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with being rogues and vagabonds and being armed. Inspector Perry stated that, from what he heard yesterday morning, he set a watch on house number seventeen, Queen's Road West, himself and a Chinese Constable being stationed in number nineteen, next door to the house which was being watched. This was about 6.30 p.m. About an hour afterwards, Perry and the constable, who were in plain clothes, went and located themselves on the opposite side of the street, under the verandah, the three defendants being also under the same verandah, when after a violent struggle the prisoners were secured, and searched. On the first prisoner was found a box of matches, fifteen pawn tickets, and a tin box. On the second defendant was found a fan dagger, a knife, and three packages of pepper. While the third prisoner was being searched he dropped an iron bar (produced) which the Inspector described as a kind of jemmy, such as would be used for bursting open boxes or removing bricks from a wall. None of the defendants are known to the authorities here; two of them being recently down from Canton, while twelve of the pawn tickets also relate to transactions negotiated in the City of Rams. First defendant said the pawn tickets did not belong to him. The second prisoner stated he was a rice pounder, and was taking the dagger home for a friend. The third defendant said he was a ricksha coolie, and had nothing to do with the other two men. He picked up the jemmy. Mr. Wodehouse sent the whole of the prisoners to three months' hard labor as rogues and vagabonds.

MEETING OF CHINESE IN THE CITY HALL.

In accordance with the notice in the papers, a public meeting was held in the St. Andrew's Hall this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the land question. A large number of Chinese were present, and amongst other Europeans we noticed the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson, Messrs. F. D. Sassoon, C. P. Chater, Granville Sharp, Edmund Sharp, J. J. Francis, W. Danby, W. M. Morgan, E. Georg, P. A. da Costa, E. Beart, S. G. Bird, W. H. Mossop, D. Caldwell, R. G. Alford, F. Hazeland, J. Rangel, T. N. Driscoll, Harry Wicking, Thomas Ide Bowler, and several others. The press mustered in strong force, no less than six representatives of the Fourth Estate being present. Before the formal proceedings opened there were numerous inquiries made as to who originated and called the meeting, the credit eventually being given to that pride and ornament of our Colony, Thomas Ide Bowler. Mr. Ho Amei briefly explained the object of the meeting, and read the circular conven-

ing the same, which was to the following effect:—"A meeting of persons interested in the Land Question will take place in the City Hall, to-day, the 10th instant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the Reasons which have led to the withdrawal of Native Capital from the Colony, and proposing Resolutions which may have the effect of ameliorating the present unfortunate state of affairs.

European Capitalists are earnestly requested to attend."

Mr. Ho Amei then proposed that the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson be appointed chairman, an honor which the head of the "princely house" politely declined, and Mr. Sassoon, and Mr. C. P. Chater who were also solicited, followed suit. At this stage the whole of the influential Europeans—the real capitalists—with the exception of Messrs. G. & E. Sharp, and Thomas Ide Bowler, abruptly quitted the hall, leaving the Chinese, the members of the press, and a few European idlers to settle the business. On the motion of Mr. Beart, seconded by Mr. R. G. Alford, Mr. Ho Amei was called to the chair. The Chairman addressed the meeting at some length, describing the unfortunate position of affairs existing amongst the Chinese in Hongkong owing to the reckless speculations in land, and attributing the cause of the immediate troubles to the action of the foreign banks in withdrawing their advances from the native banks—in fact his remarks were principally a repetition of the sub-leader in yesterday's Telegraph—and proposed the following resolution:—"That in view of the present alarming state of affairs in the Colony, the Government be requested to advance money on mortgages of landed property at a low rate of interest, say 5 cent. per annum." This was put to the vote and carried, a goodly number of Chinese voting in the affirmative, whilst Messrs. R. G. Alford and Granville Sharp—the only Europeans who voted—voted against the resolution. The Chairman then proposed, and Mr. Lee Tuck Cheong seconded "that the foreign banks be requested to renew their confidence in the Chinese Banks, as by withdrawing their capital they have seriously crippled the trade of Hongkong."

We must not omit to record that Mr. W. H. Mossop, instructed by the Committee of the City Hall, requested the chairman to inform the meeting that one of the Chinese circulars which was sent round soliciting signatures stated that the meeting was convened by, and was to be held under the auspices of the City Hall Committee; that such statement was unfounded; and that the Committee, although they had granted the use of the St. Andrews Hall, repudiated all connection with the affair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

"HAMLET" AT THE CITY HALL.

"All of which, Sir, though I most powerfully, and possibly believe, yet I hold it not honest to have it thus set down; for yourself, Sir, shall be."

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—We arrived in Hongkong on Tuesday and through rain, heat, hurry and hubbub we appeared at the Theatre Royal the same evening, in the difficult play of Hamlet. Never in my 29 years as actor and manager, do I remember having so many difficulties to encounter in the production of the play, nor can I remember a performance that was ever more generously received and applauded by an audience, who seemed determined to repay the manager and the actors for their efforts to keep faith with the public and play upon the night advertised, for which seats had been paid for;—and yet—in your issue of June 7th, "Old Stager" characterizes us as a "miserable lot of scoundrels," and "in the interests of the highly intellectual of Hongkong" he wishes to assure them, that "a meaner performance of Hamlet," it has never been his lot to witness. But for the assurance that "Old Stager" has given us, that he, himself, has for 30 years often taken characters in the production of the play of Hamlet—one would be at a loss to account for the lack of charity, and the preponderance of cadishness that denounces wholesale what seemed to be unanimously received (always excepting "Old Stager's" and hyper-critics) by the audience as a most enjoyable performance.

It is not necessary that Herr Bandmann should go into figures to show the impossibility of engaging a full corps of first class artists—such as would do full justice to a representation of either of Shakespeare's plays or tragedies—for a tour of the world, and hope to escape the loss of thousands of pounds sterling in the venture. I merely state one item in proof: it has cost Herr Bandmann £2,500, and over, for travelling expenses alone from April 8th to June 6th, during which period we have played only twelve nights—now when one adds salaries, hotel, newspaper and printing expenses, even "Old Stager" must admit that Herr Bandmann has done very well for the public?—but no!—your correspondent has himself acted, and like the other animal that thought the grapes were sour—nothing can or shall be good since it deprives him (o.s.) of an opportunity of telling the "highly cultured" what they should, or should not approve of. For myself, it is just possible that I may have deserved all that has been said in depreciation of my efforts as King Claudius and the Ghost, and it is also just possible that I was guilty of an indifference as to what might be said, superinduced by fatigue and ill-health.

I do not think that either Miss Beaudet or Herr Bandmann will thank me for entering into a defence of their efforts, but for the other members of the company, I ask for and I am sure they will receive a kind indulgence for faults, that I am happy to think after a "30 years" experience will not exist, and a hearty encouragement of such excellencies as may be developed by a more intimate acquaintance.

My dear Mr. Editor—

"There is a sort of man, whose visage
Do creep and mutter, like a standing pond;
And do a wild silliness entertain;
With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;
As who should say, 'I am Sir Oracle,
And when I do not give, I do not care!'"

Very truly yours,
R. D'ORSAY OGDEN,
Stage Manager,
Bandmann Combination.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1882.

[We gladly find room for Mr. D'Orsay OGDEN's letter in reply to the communication signed "An Old Stager" which appeared in our issue of the 7th inst. Although not called upon for an opinion as to the merits of the different views expressed by our correspondents with reference to the representation of Hamlet, we must frankly own that our sympathies are with Mr. OGDEN and his colleagues. Our columns are open to correspondents on all public questions, within fair and reasonable limits, and as "Old Stager" had a perfect right to express his opinion of the performance of Hamlet, we could see no reason to exclude his letter however much we differed with its unnecessarily severe tone and ungenerous sentiments. Had the public and ourselves been made aware of the fact that Mr. Bandmann's supporters were, with the exception of Miss Beaudet and Mr. D'Orsay OGDEN, mere drones, who can doubt that far greater civility would have been shown towards them in critically reviewing their first appearance in such a difficult play as Hamlet!—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.]

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, 10th June, 1882.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1882.

POSTPONED.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN BONHAM STRAND.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 16th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the

REMAINING PORTION of Section B of

MARINE LOT No. 6, with the SIX

HOUSES erected thereon Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10,

12, and 16, Bonham Strand.

The above Houses will be sold separately.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1882.

Intimations.

SAM HING, (STULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-

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To be Let.

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THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

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A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1882.

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Apply to

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Hongkong, 3rd May, 1882.

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ENTRANCE FROM PRAYA.

Immediate Possession.

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ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

PARSEE VILLA

WITH

GARDEN,

ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to

C. L. GORHAM,

Pacific Mail Office.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1882.

TO LET FURNISHED.

PART OF BUNGALOW

WEST POINT

NEAR

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For Particulars apply to

J. R. McDONALD,

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1882.

TO LET.

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THE FIRST FLOOR, WEST SIDE,

OF

"MARINE HOUSE,"

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Now in the occupation of

Messrs. WILSON AND BIRD.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882.

Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

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HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

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COMPANY,

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LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL

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Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S

Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing

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Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing

Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,

and everything connected with Printing Business

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SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE

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ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1882.

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WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,

Intimations.

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COAL MERCHANT,

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KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM

COAL of the best quality, at moderate

rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches

for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for

special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

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CHIE N A M.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,

WATCH MAKER

AND

ENGRAVER,

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED

ON MODERATE TERMS;

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882.

SZ HING.

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DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Hand-

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HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit

Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,

FOR SALE.

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1882.

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TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats,

Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in

the most approved West End Style, a perfect

Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices.

NEW SEASONS GOODS.

Just received.

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A H O Y.

HOW LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-

men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,

&c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.

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